

your administration, I remain yours sincerely,

"GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

"Culebra, Canal Zone, Jan. 14." Mr. Perkins made his report to the Mayor at the latter's home, No. 258 Riverside Drive, last night. Later the colonel's letter was made public, and the Mayor made a statement in regard to it. With him at the time were Chamberlain Bruere, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club; William Beers Crowell, the Mayor's legal adviser, and Arthur H. Woods, his private secretary.

The Mayor said he had not taken up with President Wilson the possibility of obtaining the retirement of Colonel Goethals. He will do so at once, however. His formal statement follows:

"Fully realizing the great importance of solving the police problem in this city the thought uppermost in my mind when elected Mayor was to secure the right man for Police Commissioner. The place requires a man of unusual qualifications, and after considering a number of names I made up my mind, from all I could learn, that Colonel Goethals was the man for the place. However, I did not know him personally and naturally felt that I wanted to see him, talk with him, and learn for myself of his great work on the Isthmus.

Ideal Man for Place.

"I went to Panama and came away more impressed than ever with the fact that he was the ideal man for Police Commissioner if we could possibly get him. He has done a great piece of engineering work on the Isthmus, but, in my judgment, the greatest piece of work he has done has been in co-ordinating a great force of men into a harmonious, loyal, enthusiastic working organization. The human problem down there was a vast and difficult one, just as it is in the Police Department here. He has besides proved himself a great administrator.

"After prolonged negotiations and overcoming many objections, and in the face of the naturally attractive opportunities opening to him in other directions, I have been able to get Colonel Goethals to say that he will come here as Police Commissioner if he can be retired from the army and provided the powers of the Commissioner, as they now exist, can be enlarged. He states his position clearly, and gives his reasons for desiring these increased powers in a letter to me made public with this statement. Believing, as I do, that the Police Commissioner should have these additional powers, I shall immediately ask the Legislature for the necessary change in the laws.

"There is nothing more important to this community than the proper management of the Police Department. It naturally takes its color, its inspiration, its ideals from its head, and I believe that if we can secure Colonel Goethals as this head he will be able to infuse into the department the same aims and ideals, the same loyalty to the city and its interests, that he has inspired in the men in Panama for the government and its interests.

"The thousands of splendid men now in our Police Department, as well as the citizens of the city, are entitled to the kind of leadership that Colonel Goethals can give."

As a matter of fact, those who have talked with Colonel Goethals since Mayor Mitchell first suggested to him, November 24, that he become the head of the Police Department have known that he would never consider it for a minute if affairs on the canal were not at the top of his mind. His greatest desire has been to be at the head of the permanent organization of the canal for six months after its completion so as to drill the force in the proper handling of the gigantic piece of engineering.

Restive Under Delay.

If the attainment of that desire should be assured to him he would remain in Panama, in the opinion of those who know him best. Mayor Mitchell took in Panama on his trip after election with the idea of asking Mr. Goethals to become Police Commissioner.

When Mr. Perkins talked to Colonel Goethals, January 14, the latter was restive under the failure of President Wilson to put into effect the Adamson act, calling for the permanent organization of the canal force.

Since that time messages from Washington have intimated that this was about to be done and that Colonel Goethals would be made the supreme head of the organization, as he has desired.

An interesting feature of the campaign to induce Colonel Goethals to take this place was learned yesterday. The leading figure in it is Mrs. Roosevelt, who left Colonel Roosevelt in South America and came home by way of Panama about the middle of December. She visited Mrs. Goethals, who told her that Mayor Mitchell, when there shortly before Thanksgiving, had asked the colonel if he would consider an appointment as Police Commissioner. Mrs. Roosevelt talked to her about the time Colonel Roosevelt was a member of the Police Board and gave her an idea of police conditions here. At the request of Mrs. Goethals, who, it is said, is anxious to get away from Panama and would like to live in New York, Mrs. Roosevelt talked to Colonel Goethals. It is said she impressed him to a great degree with the opportunity for a big man to do big things here. That would appeal to a man of Colonel Goethals's temperament.

Mrs. Goethals came North with Mrs. Roosevelt on the United Fruit Company's boat Santa Maria. When Mrs. Roosevelt reached here she got into touch with Mr. Perkins. She told him it might be a good time to press Colonel Goethals on the Police Commission. He told it to Mayor Mitchell, and the latter induced Mr. Perkins to make a special trip to Panama to work on the colonel.

Mr. Perkins went down on the Zacaapa January 7, arriving at Colon a week later. That night he had a long talk with the colonel, and the next afternoon he started on the steamship Atenas for New Orleans. He reached there Tuesday morning and came here by train, arriving early yesterday morning.

Mr. Perkins called the Mayor on the telephone and reported he had good news, that he believed Colonel Goethals would accept under certain conditions. The Mayor intended to keep the information until Monday, but the news leaked out and was printed in the afternoon papers.

The Mayor was surprised to learn that the story was out. He confirmed the fact of the Perkins mission and said he expected the message he was bringing back would be satisfactory.

When Mr. Perkins was seen he said: "I consider it a fine thing to have got Colonel Goethals to take the place when

so many other offers in themselves advantageous had been made to him."

Colonel Goethals has been much dissatisfied with the way things have been going in connection with the canal for some time. Early in the administration of President Wilson, Richard Lee Metcalfe, who had been editor of "The Commonwealth," was sent to Panama as Civil Governor. He at once began to make trouble for Colonel Goethals, who up to that time had had things his own way. He dipped into the administration of the commissary department and began to advocate a commission of three members to permanently govern the canal.

Colonel Goethals was in favor of a single head, and at his suggestion the Adamson bill to that effect was passed. But it could not be put into effect until President Wilson had issued an executive order. The President has delayed issuing it. All the time Mr. Metcalfe has had his friends working for the three-headed commission. According to reports, Colonel Goethals has been getting more and more disgusted. He wants to see the canal in successful operation, but does not want to remain there without a permanent organization much longer.

Colonel Goethals was born in Brooklyn in 1858, so he is six years short of the retirement age, which in the army is sixty-two. After his graduation from West Point, Colonel Goethals was assigned to the engineer corps at Willets Point. He did much river and harbor work before he was appointed by President Roosevelt as head of the engineers in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal. He has proved to be a marvelous disciplinarian, but has the reputation of being fair.

## SAY GOETHALS WILL NOT QUIT PANAMA

Government Heads Discredit Report He Will Take Police Post.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 23.—Reports that Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, has accepted an offer to become Police Commissioner in New York were received with incredulity at the White House, today. At the White House, too, it was said nothing had been heard to indicate that Colonel Goethals contemplated such a step.

Colonel Goethals could not accept such an offer without permission from Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, to retire from the army. This he has never asked, and those who know him best do not believe he ever will. The practice of granting an army officer leave without pay to accept such a post has been discontinued, having been found illegal.

The chief reason for discrediting the report, aside from the fact that Colonel Goethals has himself never given an intimation of such intention, is that his work in Panama is not finished. His friends think he would not be willing to leave his task on the Isthmus just as it is approaching a triumphant finish.

It is considered barely possible that Colonel Goethals has told Mayor Mitchell that, while he cannot now accept the place, he might do so at some future time. But even that is discounted by the fact that if Colonel Goethals cares to leave the army after finishing the canal, he could make far more money as an engineer than as Police Commissioner.

According to reports here the President intends to make Colonel Goethals the first Governor of the Canal Zone after the canal is completed, for the purpose of building up the permanent organization. There is no question that the officer can have practically any office in the gift of the President.

The Secretary of the Interior, when told today that Colonel Goethals might accept the New York Police Commissioner'ship, expressed surprise and said: "Why, I want him to build the new government railway in Alaska."

The Secretary of War pronounced the report "incredible."

Major General Wood, chief of staff, said this afternoon that he did not believe the report.

"Not only have I heard nothing to confirm it, but all my impressions are to the contrary," he said. "Why should Colonel Goethals want to leave the greatest engineering achievement in the world to clean up New York City, even though the Police Commission of New York is a post of great importance?"

When he was last in Washington, Colonel Goethals told the Tribune correspondent that nothing would induce him voluntarily to relinquish control of the Panama Canal until he had drilled the force which is permanently to operate the canal. This plan was made in case any disaster occurred to the great enterprise. Even though trouble was due to inexperience on the part of the operating force, it must seriously reflect on the reputations of the engineers who had constructed the canal.

## WILSON'S KIN SEES GLYNN

President's Brother Makes Business Call on Governor.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Jan. 23.—Word spread through the capital at noon today that Joseph R. Wilson, the President's brother, was in conference with the Governor. Later in the day the Governor declared that the President's brother had merely called on business and that the visit in no way savored of politics.

Mr. Wilson was introduced to the Governor by William Temple Emmett, Superintendent of Insurance, who refused to disclose the nature of Mr. Wilson's business call.

"He did sell bonds," was asked. "No," replied Mr. Emmett. "He came here on official business connected with the Insurance Department. But I feel constrained not to disclose the nature of his business."

Mr. Wilson sells bonds for a Baltimore bonding company which deals extensively in bonds required by the State on road and other contracts. He returned to New York after leaving the Governor.

## SILK MILLS SHARE GAINS

One Thousand Workers to Get Part of Profits.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Webster, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Tweedy Silk Mills, of Danbury, have granted one thousand operators employed in their mills a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent and a proportionate share of the profits each year.

The distribution of profits will be made at the close of the business year in December, and those who have then been in the company's employ not less than six months will share.

The Slater Mills, employing forty-five hundred hands, will build a \$125,000 addition to the plant.

## WOMAN HURLS MAN OUT OF MEETING

Masculine Talk Annoys Unemployed as They Discuss Woes.

## FAIR CHAMPION DOES QUICK WORK

Stories of Suffering and Disappointments Told at W. T. U. L. Gathering.

Persons who argue that woman hasn't the strength to back up her vote, and so shouldn't have the vote, ought to have been at the meeting of unemployed women at the Women's Trade Union League, No. 42 East 23d street, yesterday. The neat and expeditious way in which Miss Margaret Hinchey, suffrage speaker, grabbed a man whose remarks didn't please her by the coat and carried him right out of the meeting and down the front steps to the street was one of the best arguments for sex equality that anybody has offered for some time.

Miss Hinchey is a labor organizer and member of the Laundresses' Union, as well as a suffragist, and that is why she was at the meeting.

Carl Hecht, the man she ejected, has been out of employment for two years and felt like talking about it. He began to talk at an early stage, immediately after Miss Mary Drier, head of the Women's Trade Union League, made a brief speech.

"I met Miss Pauline Newman at the Rand School, and she asked me to come because she liked me," he explained.

Miss Newman arose in her seat, shaking with rage. "You are a liar," she informed Mr. Hecht.

There was more conversation, and then Mr. Hecht began an attack on the Women's Trade Union League.

"Put him out!" cried the friends of the league. "We call on the men here to put him out."

The only men present were reporters, and they arose hastily and said they were on afternoon papers and must go to their offices right away.

Mr. Hecht talked on. The women kept shouting "Put him out," and the chairman, Miss Rose Axelrod, pounded her gavel.

Then up rose Miss Hinchey, who occupied a strategic point immediately behind Mr. Hecht. It was beautiful to see the way she put him out. Five or six women who apparently sympathized with him harried her a good deal in the process, but she kept right on, saying all the time in a pained voice:

"Oh, wurr, wurr; I'll be in the papers sure for this to-morrow."

With Mr. Hecht gone the unemployed women had a chance to do some talking and put their case.

Many pitiful stories of unemployed were told. One girl arose, crying, and said she had been put out of her room because she had no money and no work, and she didn't know what she was to do. A dressmaker said her daughter was dying of tuberculosis, and she couldn't get work because everybody said she was too old.

"I," said Miss Axelrod, "was a cashier six years, and I am out of a job. I went to answer an advertisement yesterday, and I stayed around there, and six hundred girls came to answer the advertisement that day. Many of them had borrowed the carfare, and the man took none of them. He would tell them all, 'Come again.'"

A frail looking young woman complained that the bosses made one do the work of two now. "I used to have five machines to manage, and then the boss said I should take ten. I could not do it, so I had to leave."

A girl with an English accent declared that young women who didn't need to work took jobs away from those who needed them.

Many suggestions were made, but nothing was decided except that there will be a meeting of the unemployed at Cooper Union on Monday morning, to hear Clarence Darrow, and then arrange for a parade to City Hall.

## INDICTED MEN SAY LITTLE

Those Accused of Suffolk Road Graft Protest Innocence.

The contractors and others indicted on Thursday by the grand jury in Suffolk County for alleged graft in the building of state roads had, for the greater part, little to say yesterday about their trouble. Four of the principal contractors live in Queens County.

They are Henry J. Mullen, of No. 418 Huxley street, Jamaica; Charles E. Twombly, of No. 111 Liberty avenue, Jamaica; the latter's partner, John H. Eldert, who has a fine home at Lefferts and Stewart avenues, Richmond Hill, and Joseph A. Boyce, of Elmhurst.

Twombly and Eldert said they had retained Leander B. Faber, of Jamaica, to defend them.

Mullen had only this to say: "I am absolutely guiltless of any wrongdoing in connection with my road construction in Suffolk County, and at the proper time and place I will be able to prove this. I have not seen a copy of the indictment, so I do not know just what is charged, and therefore cannot go into details."

Mullen now has a contract with the Queens Borough authorities to regrade Broadway and 23d street, two of the busiest streets in Flushing. He has done much work for the Queens Borough administration, as have also Twombly, Eldert and Boyce.

"They gave me a raw deal out there," said Boyce. "I offered to waive immunity and to testify before that grand jury, but they wouldn't let me. I am innocent, and I will prove it easily."

## TAX LAW CHANGES URGED

State Conference Recommends Many New Measures.

Syracuse, Jan. 23.—These new tax laws will be proposed to the Legislature as a result of the state tax conference, which closed a three-day session in this city today.

Assessment of corporation property at its situs. Taxation of tangible personal property in the district in which it is located. Unification of assessment and collection of taxes in towns.

All corporation real estate to be assessed by the State Tax Commission instead of by local assessors. Each special class of corporations to be taxed only by some simple and uniform rule.

Additional powers for the State Tax Commission to make and enforce rules for local assessors and to order reassessments.

State Tax Commission to provide the form of assessment oath.

## SCUDDER HEARD WILLETT RUMORS

Discussed with Him Reported Nomination Buying, Justice Says.

## TAKES STAND IN BRIBE TRIAL

Brother of Defendant Admits Issuing Bad Check, but Says He Hoped to Make Good.

Justice Townsend Scudder testified yesterday in the trial of William Willett, Jr., in Brooklyn, that the rumor that Willett had used money to get his nomination to the bench had reached him within two days after the Democratic judicial convention had met, October 6, 1911. Justice Scudder sat as a committing magistrate in Long Island City on November 2, and after a hearing held Willett for the Queens Grand Jury.

Justice Scudder was called to the stand by the defense yesterday afternoon to testify as to the character of Mr. Willett. He said that he had known Mr. Willett for fifteen years prior to the fall of 1911 and that he knew him to have been of good character.

"Did you ever talk with Mr. Willett about the charge that he had bought his nomination?" asked District Attorney Crosey.

"Yes; two days after he was nominated he came to see me at court. I invited him to take a seat on the bench with me and congratulated him. Then I told him of the disagreeable rumors I had heard that money had been used in connection with securing his nomination and said that I did not suppose they were true."

"The truth is nothing like as bad as the talk," he replied.

"This was only a day or two after he was nominated, and you had already heard the rumors?" demanded Mr. Crosey.

"Yes; I was in a hotbed of the rumors," he said.

"When did you talk with him again about the charges?"

"I talked with him again about the charges on November 2, the first day I sat as a committing magistrate in his case. He came to me and said that he wanted the hearings to be conducted publicly and not privately, and that he wanted every one to hear all. He visited me again while I was in chambers on November 5, 1911, and said:

"Judge, you seem to think I did this. I did not give a cent for my nomination, but I knew the people I was dealing with. I knew that no man could get the nomination in Queens County who did not show he had the money. I drew the money to show I had it, but intended to keep it and spend it on my campaign in my own way."

Marinus Willett, brother of the defendant, and at the time of the nominating convention an officer of the Automobile Building Company, admitted on the stand yesterday afternoon that the concern was piling up a deficit at the rate of \$9,000 a year in the fall of 1911. It was the stock of this concern that William Willett, Jr., bought from Louis T. Walter, Jr., for \$5,000 just before the judicial convention. He also admitted that on October 23, 1911, he gave a check for the sum of \$5,000 to Jarvis Hicks, manager of the Corn Exchange Bank, of Long Island City, to meet a note of his brother's for that amount. The check was drawn on the National Bank of Far Rockaway, where he had an account of \$495.16.

"Did you know that you did not have \$5,000 at the Far Rockaway Bank at that time?" asked Mr. Crosey.

"Yes, I did," returned the witness.

"Did you tell Mr. Hicks that the check you gave him was no good?"

"That would have been foolish, as he would not have taken it then. I hoped to make the check good by the time it was presented for payment."

He failed to do so, and went to Frank R. Merrill, of Freeport, Long Island, the original payee, to make a new loan for his brother. At this time William Willett, Jr.'s bank account amounted to \$37.24, though a day or two later he assured Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, of Kings County, and Assistant Corporation Counsel P. E. Callahan that he had \$10,000 in his safe.

Willett, on the stand last evening, in telling of a meeting with Callahan, McCooey and Ketcham, declared that Surrogate Ketcham, when informed of the charges which were being brought against Willett, said: "Why, that's nothing; I drew out \$7,000 myself when I was nominated for Surrogate."

"McCooey, who was called to the stand immediately after this testimony, denied having heard any such remark by Ketcham. The Surrogate will be recalled today and examined on this point. Willett was on the stand for more than three hours. He denied that he had paid for his nomination. The summing up will be finished this morning and the case will probably go to the jury by noon.

## SUGAR MAN DOESN'T KNOW

Head of "Trust" Awaits Court's Ruling on "Monopoly."

"Mr. Atkins," asked James R. Knapp, United States District Attorney, yesterday, in the suit of the government against the American Sugar Refining Company, of the head of that corporation, "what do you understand to be a monopoly?"

"I have been waiting for the Supreme Court of the United States to let me know," replied the veteran sugar man. "As soon as I hear I will be glad to let you know."

"What do you understand to be a conspiracy?"

"When people combine together to injure another or the government."

"And what do you consider to be a combination?"

"When two or more persons join together, whether for a legal purpose or not."

This ended the lesson in English grammar at yesterday's session of the case, after which Mr. Atkins under the direction of James L. Crawford, of counsel for the company, went into details as to the management of the company and trade practices. Earlier in the day in reply to Mr. Knapp he told of changed conditions which made it necessary for the American Sugar Refining Company to abandon certain states to the beet sugar makers, it being unable to meet their prices.

Monday morning he will correct his testimony, if any corrections are found necessary, and be succeeded on the stand by H. G. Wemple, the sales manager and purchasing agent of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, as a witness for the company.

## FIRE SCARE IN HOTEL

Grease Ablaze in Martha Washington Kitchen.

The blaze and smoke of a large pot of grease which boiled over in the kitchen of the Martha Washington Hotel last night created a scare among the women guests of the hotel. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the fire engines.

The heavy smoke of the fat permeated quickly through the hotel and into some of the rooms, and many of the guests rushed to the elevators. The frightened people were met in the lobby by the clerks and assured there was no danger.

## O'GORMAN IN TALK WITH WHITMAN

Continued from first page.

ence from 12:30 until 3:30 in the afternoon," said Whitman last night. "We talked about many things which I can't discuss now. It is probable that the Senator will testify in the John Doe investigation some time next week—perhaps the latter part, but not until ex-Governor Sulzer and James C. Stewart have testified again."

Stewart will testify again before Magistrate McAdoo on Wednesday. When he was on the stand a week ago yesterday he told the entire story of the attempt to hold him up for the \$150,000 political contribution by a man named James E. Gaffney. He was unable, however, to identify the man as James E. Gaffney, of Tammany Hall, friend of Charles F. Murphy. He will be asked again, next Wednesday, whether, after Gaffney called at his office, No. 39 Church street, in December, 1912, to demand the \$150,000 he did not visit Charles F. Murphy.

He will be asked whether he did not "read the riot act" to Murphy and tell him that he "would not stand for that kind of politics"—that if Murphy did not call off Gaffney and stop trying to "blackjack" him he would expose him.

Stewart will also be asked if Murphy did not try to "sidestep" responsibility for sending Gaffney to his office. He will be asked to tell whether he told Murphy that he knew Gaffney would not have come to him for the \$150,000 if Murphy hadn't sent him.

Murphy testified that Senator O'Gorman told him that Murphy called Stewart a "lightwad" on this occasion. Stewart will be asked to corroborate that.

Last Thursday Charles F. Murphy made a sweeping denial of Sulzer's charge that Senator O'Gorman had been to see him. He said he had seen the Senator but once since Sulzer was elected, and that was in Washington during the inauguration. In the Shoreham Hotel, on March 6, Senator O'Gorman said yesterday that Mr. Murphy was right when he said he had seen him on only those two occasions.

Murphy said he knew Stewart, but hadn't seen him in several years. When asked if Stewart was a "lightwad" Mr. Murphy glanced at the newspapers he had been referring to during his interview and said:

"Well, according to these, he's pretty generous."

John H. Delaney, named by Sulzer as the bearer of Murphy's message, "If you'll quit, we'll quit," delivered during the impeachment trial, came to town from Albany yesterday morning. When seen yesterday he said:

"I've consulted with friends to-day and learned that Mr. Sulzer is to appear again before the grand jury. I prefer to wait until he has finished his story before I say anything—unless, of course, District Attorney Whitman wants to call me before that time. I'm ready and willing to tell all I know before the John Doe investigation or the grand jury, and I'll willingly sign any waiver of immunity or anything else."

The special grand jury will resume its session next Thursday on an alleged extortion of \$12,500 from Patterson & Co., of Pittsburgh, by James E. Gaffney, as the price to be paid for Aqueduct Contract No. 22, known as the "Bull Hill" job.

According to the testimony of the Patterson brothers and John M. Murphy before the grand jury, it is said that the payment was not for "expert advice" to clear them of labor troubles, but was an "assessment" for the organization.

It is said that \$5,000 of the "assessment" went to Gaffney, \$5,000 to "another Tammany politician," \$10,000 to a "Tammany officeholder" and \$20,000 to one "big Tammany man."

The money, it is said, was paid in "one-dollar bills" taken from the Duquesne National Bank, of Pittsburgh, by James W. Patterson, sr., a director and president of the contracting firm, and carried by James G. Corcoran, a Pittsburgh contractor and trusty messenger, under his pillow in a Pullman sleeper to New York on the night of March 15, 1909.

It was handed to James G. Shaw, of the Clinton Point Stone Company, at No. 115 Broadway, the designated "stakeholder" selected by Gaffney, John M. Murphy and J. W. Patterson, Jr., and placed in the Shaw strong box in the Carnegie Safe Deposit vaults on March 16.

The next day, it is said, it went into the hands of James E. Gaffney. Murphy, who is not related to Charles F. Murphy, has told the grand jury of the arrangement with Gaffney for the sale of the contract.

The Pattersons were the highest bidders for \$24,942.50; the next lowest bidders were Shure & Triest, of New York, for \$23,675. The lowest bid was by the Dravo Construction Company, of Pittsburgh, for \$23,424.

The Board of Water Supply at the time consisted of John A. Bense, present State Engineer, Charles N. Chadwick and Charles A. Shaw. Thomas Hassett, now under indictment for attempted grand larceny, was secretary to the board. Commissioner Chadwick is still on the board. Here's his explanation of the award:

"The bid of the Dravo Contracting Company, of Pittsburgh, was so low as to preclude the possibility of their carrying out the specifications. This was pointed out to the contractors by the board, and they readily conceded it and withdrew."

"That left Shure & Triest, the New York company, the second bidders, and Patterson & Co., of Pittsburgh, the highest. Shure & Triest were then engaged in some preliminary borings for the tunnel at the city line. They were so far behind on that job that the board didn't feel that it ought to undertake to let the Shure & Triest job, which was bigger and more important, and, besides, investigation showed that the firm was lacking in experience."

"That left only Patterson & Co., and the contract was duly awarded to them. The board has no knowledge of the alleged transactions regarding which testimony was given before the grand jury."

## NEW HAVEN MEANS WELL, SAYS ELLIOTT

All Demands To Be Met, He States at Dinner Given by J. A. Sleicher.

## SAYS HIGHER RATES ARE NECESSARY NOW

Editors, Bankers and Public Men. Invited to Meet Him, Hear of Railroad's Needs.

The intention of the New Haven to comply as speedily as possible with the law as interpreted by the Department of Justice, the retirement of the company from politics, the need of some law that will prevent the tying up of railroads and consequent inconvenience of the public by unnecessary strikes and the necessity of higher freight and passenger rates were emphasized by Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven system, at a dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Biltmore by John A. Sleicher, Editor of "The Evening Post," last evening.